

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

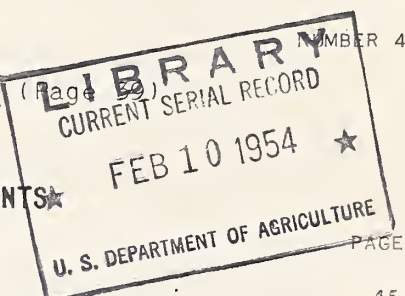


VOLUME 68

CITRUS (Page 28) FILBERTS (Page 52)

FATS and OILS (Page 47)

CONTENTS★



FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

JANUARY 25, 1954

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER	PAGE
U.S. Cotton Exports Remain Low.....	45
Cotton Mill Activity Further Reduced in Canada.....	38
Prices to be Paid for 1954 Crop Cotton Announced by Egyptian Cotton Commission.....	51
Turkish-Japanese Cotton Barter.....	53
Norwegian Textile Industry Concludes Successful Year.....	53
FATS, OILSEEDS AND OILS	
Fats and Oils: World Production.....	47
Burma's Oilseed Output Expected Up in 1953-54.....	33
Malayan Copra, Coconut Oil Exports Up in Third Quarter, 1953.....	34
Malaya's Palm Oil, Palm Kernel Output Continues Upward.....	36
Sweden's Rapeseed Acreage Down Slightly.....	37
FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS	
World Citrus Production Sets New Record at 429 Million Boxes.....	28
World 1953 Filbert Production Estimate Revised Downward.....	39
GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS	
Indonesia Plans to Increase Rice Production.....	42
Japanese Rice Production Exceeds Previous Estimate.....	43
LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	
To Purchase U.S. Beef for U.K.....	41
Canadian Beef to U.K.....	42
World Butter and Cheese Prices.....	52
TOBACCO	
U.S. Exports of Tobacco in November 1953.....	44

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

The Egyptian Cotton Commission has been authorized by the Egyptian Council of Ministers to lend 100,000 Egyptian pounds (\$286,000) to the Alexandria Futures Market Commission, which has been closed since November 26, 1952. The Alexandria Commission will use the funds to make loans to brokers, jobbers and commission men registered on the exchange at the time it was closed.

The amount advanced is to be recovered through a transaction tax of 50 milliermes (14 cents) on each bale of cotton bought or sold by the Egyptian Cotton Commission. In the event that the Futures Market Commission reopens, the final recipient of the loan will be subject to a tax, to be fixed at that time, which in turn will repay his loans with the Futures Market Commission. In this case the loans would be repaid twice, the second payment to be deposited in a fund known as the "Fund for the Stabilization of Cotton Prices."

Shipments of pears from Argentina to the United States should begin about the middle of February, according to recent information from Buenos Aires. Shipments are expected to be small this year, however, as the Argentine fruit crop has been damaged by frost. No estimate of the size of the crop or the amount of damage is yet available but much of the pear crop that is available is reportedly of low quality.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to assist the foreign marketing of U. S. farm products by keeping the nation's agricultural interests informed of current crop and livestock developments abroad, foreign trends in production, prices, supplies and consumption of farm products, and other factors affecting world agricultural trade. Circulation is free to persons in the U.S. needing the information it contains.

Foreign Crops and Markets is distributed only upon a request basis. Should you find you have no need for this publication, please tear off the addressograph imprint with your name and address on the enclosing envelope, pencil "drop" upon it, and send it to the Foreign Agricultural Service, Room 5922, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD CITRUS PRODUCTION SETS NEW RECORD AT 429 MILLION BOXES

World production of citrus fruits is expected to reach 429 million boxes in 1953-54, a new high record. This second record crop in succession exceeds last season's revised estimate of 420 million boxes by 2 percent and continues an upward trend, which for the past 15 years has averaged about 10 million boxes annually.

The expected increase this season occurs in all 4 kinds of citrus--oranges and tangerines are up six-tenths of 1 percent from last year; grapefruit 11 percent; lemons 7 percent; and limes 1 percent.

New record highs were established only in oranges and tangerines and in limes. Grapefruit and lemon production had been at higher levels in earlier years. Thus the increases represent a return toward previous higher levels in grapefruit and lemons and an upward movement beyond any previous record in oranges and limes.

The United States is expected to produce over 40 percent of the total citrus crop in 1953-54, nearly two-fifths of the oranges and tangerines, about 90 percent of the grapefruit, 40 percent of the lemons and 10 percent of the limes. Half of the world's limes are produced in Mexico.

Oranges: World orange production of 346 million boxes in 1953-54 is only slightly larger than the previous season but significant changes are expected in some countries. Production is expected to be up 17 percent in Spain, 14 percent in Italy and even more in some of the smaller producing countries. Thus, Formosa expects a 36 percent increase, Greece 22 percent, Israel 14 percent and Algeria 37 percent. All of these together will net an increase for these countries of 4.6 million boxes in 1953-54 over 1952-53. The expected increases in Spain and Italy, if realized, will net 10.2 million boxes, with Spain contributing about two-thirds of the increase.

A rather significant decrease of orange production is expected in Mexico where the 1953-54 estimate is below the previous season by 4.5 million boxes or 27 percent. Production in French Morocco is expected to be down 15 percent or 1 million boxes, and Japan 37 percent or 230,000 boxes.

Grapefruit: World production of 48 million boxes of grapefruit in 1953-54 is expected to be up 11 percent from last season which reflects essentially the increased United States outturn. The 1953-54 United States estimate is 12 percent or 4.5 million boxes above the previous season. A very large increase in production is expected in Algeria where the 1953-54 grapefruit crop is estimated at 124,000 boxes as compared with 51,000 boxes in 1952-53. This will set a new record for that country in grapefruit production which averaged only 10,000 boxes annually before the World War II.

**CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1950-53**

ORANGES, including tangerines.

Continent and country	Averages		1950	1951	1952	1953 <u>1/</u>
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>						
Costa Rica.....	6	30	30	30	30	-
Mexico.....	4,761	11,296	17,478	15,818	16,813	12,283
United States.....	67,034	109,997	121,710	122,590	124,580	127,050
Cuba.....	1,050	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,750	1,900
Dominican Republic..	401	487	654	700	750	-
Jamaica.....	435	727	700	800	960	-
Puerto Rico.....	807	847	925	723	1,000	-
Trinidad and Tobago..	55	115	150	175	200	-
Total.....	<u>74,549</u>	<u>124,699</u>	<u>143,147</u>	<u>142,336</u>	<u>146,083</u>	<u>144,100</u>
<u>EUROPE:</u>						
France.....	37	40	40	42	43	42
Greece.....	1,470	1,870	2,816	3,338	3,789	4,627
Italy.....	11,701	12,239	20,355	18,001	20,158	22,896
Spain.....	<u>24,167</u>	<u>23,811</u>	<u>30,559</u>	<u>35,270</u>	<u>42,983</u>	<u>50,390</u>
Total.....	<u>37,375</u>	<u>37,960</u>	<u>53,770</u>	<u>56,651</u>	<u>66,973</u>	<u>77,955</u>
<u>ASIA:</u>						
Cyprus.....	441	479	620	754	591	605
Iran.....	504	1,616	1,417	1,323	1,417	-
Lebanon.....	<u>2/1,093</u>	<u>1,269</u>	<u>1,792</u>	<u>1,949</u>	<u>2,107</u>	-
Israel.....	<u>3/8,652</u>	<u>8,300</u>	<u>6,888</u>	<u>6,708</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>
Syria.....	<u>4/</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>78</u>
Turkey.....	1,119	1,256	1,180	2,561	3,093	-
Japan.....	15,895	8,396	13,506	11,109	18,263	11,500
Formosa.....	897	963	900	900	665	907
Philippines, Rep. of	195	296	260	282	275	-
Total.....	<u>28,796</u>	<u>22,653</u>	<u>26,658</u>	<u>25,681</u>	<u>33,511</u>	<u>28,000</u>
<u>SOUTH AMERICA:</u>						
Argentina.....	9,212	10,800	11,700	11,100	11,100	-
Bolivia.....	3,000	3,200	3,700	4,000	4,300	-
Brazil.....	34,466	33,153	35,123	34,752	37,044	-
Chile.....	250	696	847	872	1,102	945
Ecuador.....	582	299	170	170	175	-
Paraguay.....	5,000	5,000	4,100	3,750	5,200	-
Peru.....	1,000	1,200	1,600	1,600	1,700	-
Surinam.....	20	182	350	350	400	-
Uruguay.....	<u>1,300</u>	<u>2,110</u>	<u>1,560</u>	<u>1,402</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Total.....	<u>54,830</u>	<u>56,640</u>	<u>59,150</u>	<u>57,996</u>	<u>62,521</u>	<u>60,000</u>

Continued - - -

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1950-53

ORANGES, including tangerines

Continent and country	Averages		1950	1951	1952	1953 <u>1/</u>
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
AFRICA:						
Algeria.....	3,168	4,973	8,133	8,185	6,741	9,259
British East Africa.	100	150	150	150	150	-
Egypt.....	6,373	6,686	8,923	8,263	9,692	9,406
French Morocco.....	927	3,124	5,483	5,537	6,692	5,700
Mozambique.....	100	96	75	84	90	-
Northern Rhodesia...	9	13	13	13	13	-
Southern Rhodesia...	196	262	196	275	275	-
Tunisia.....	239	631	869	724	764	1,466
Union of South Africa:	4,000	5,536	6,389	5,427	6,539	-
Total.....	15,112	21,471	30,231	28,658	30,956	32,400
OCEANIA:						
Australia.....	2,735	3,394	3,081	3,025	3,543	-
New Zealand.....	23	9	13	17	15	-
Total.....	2,758	3,403	3,094	3,042	3,558	3,500
WORLD TOTAL....	213,420	266,826	316,050	314,364	343,602	346,000

GRAPEFRUIT

NORTH AMERICA:						
United States.....	31,787	53,326	46,580	40,500	38,360	42,860
Cuba.....	375	138	190	230	200	235
Jamaica.....	213	336	300	350	350	-
Puerto Rico.....	448	500	525	525	525	-
Trinidad and Tobago.	174	390	600	600	650	-
Total.....	32,997	54,690	48,195	42,205	40,085	44,600
ASIA:						
Cyprus.....	44	121	158	193	199	180
Israel.....	3/1,445	892	1,240	1,201	1,200	1,400
Philippines, Rep. of	170	295	327	278	300	-
Total.....	1,659	1,308	1,725	1,672	1,699	1,880
SOUTH AMERICA:						
Argentina.....	48	145	160	140	209	-
Surinam.....	10	50	100	100	100	-
Total.....	58	195	260	240	309	300

Continued - -

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1950-53

GRAPEFRUIT

Continent and country	Averages		1950	1951	1952	1953 <u>1/</u>
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
AFRICA:						
Algeria.....	9	26	67	47	51	124
French Morocco.....	10	46	110	57	132	124
Southern Rhodesia....	3	5	2	8	8	-
Union of South Africa	495	684	789	670	808	-
Total.....	517	761	968	782	999	960
OCEANIA:						
Australia.....	3	126	130	113	133	-
New Zealand.....	15	56	78	78	81	-
Total.....	18	182	208	191	214	200
WORLD TOTAL.....	35,249	57,136	51,356	45,090	43,306	48,000

LEMONS

NORTH AMERICA:						
United States.....	9,552	12,498	13,450	12,800	12,590	13,000
EUROPE:						
France.....	7	5	5	6	6	6
Greece.....	446	633	864	899	1,035	1,255
Italy.....	9,637	7,517	8,931	8,658	8,383	9,776
Spain.....	1,445	1,108	1,378	1,740	1,508	2,030
Total.....	11,535	9,263	11,178	11,303	10,982	13,067
ASIA:						
Cyprus.....	52	72	120	147	169	106
Lebanon.....	2/ 464	476	435	522	435	-
Israel.....	3/ 88	288	172	254	260	260
Syria.....	4/ -	10	12	12	12	-
Turkey.....	74	260	193	421	500	-
Total.....	673	1,106	932	1,356	1,376	1,300
SOUTH AMERICA:						
Argentina.....	371	1,340	1,690	1,690	1,700	-
Chile.....	250	610	833	889	812	580
Surinam.....	2	18	30	30	30	-
Uruguay.....	150	202	164	172	175	-
Total.....	773	2,170	2,717	2,781	2,717	2,500

Continued - - -

**CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1950-53**

LEMONS

Continent and country	Averages		1950	1951	1952	1953 1/
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
AFRICA:						
Algeria.....	102	131	244	291	247	276
Egypt.....	81	112	150	150	150	-
French Morocco.....	18	61	93	143	142	131
Southern Rhodesia....	3	4	6	6	6	-
Tunisia.....	50	154	208	218	225	-
Union of South Africa	142	180	208	166	181	-
Total.....	396	642	909	974	951	950
OCEANIA:						
Australia.....	302	427	432	407	474	-
New Zealand.....	65	69	74	48	58	-
Total.....	367	496	506	455	532	460
WORLD TOTAL.....	23,301	26,175	29,692	29,669	29,148	31,300

LIMES

NORTH AMERICA:						
Mexico.....	652	1,682	1,932	1,874	2,044	2,039
United States.....	63	200	280	260	320	350
Caribbean.....	214	438	440	440	440	-
Total.....	929	2,320	2,652	2,574	2,804	2,800
AFRICA:						
Egypt.....	1,194	950	960	940	950	-
Gold Coast.....	126	110	100	100	100	-
Total.....	1,320	1,060	1,060	1,040	1,050	1,100
WORLD TOTAL.....	2,249	3,380	3,712	3,614	3,854	3,900

1/ Preliminary. Continental and world totals include office estimates for countries for which separate figures are not shown. 2/ Includes Syria.

3/ Production in Palestine. 4/ Included in Lebanon.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Production estimates relate to the crop from bloom of year shown. Harvesting in Northern Hemisphere countries begins about November and in Southern Hemisphere countries about February of the following year. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: Oranges 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes 80 pounds; lemons 76 pounds.

Lemons: World production of lemons is expected to total 31,300 boxes, 7 percent above the preceding season. Production is expected to be up 17 percent in Greece and Italy, 35 percent in Spain and 12 percent in Algeria. The most significant of these is in Italy where the increase, if realized, will net 1.4 million boxes more than the output of last season. The increases expected in Greece, Spain, Algeria and the United States together total only 1.1 million boxes more than last year. Lemon production in Chile, estimated at 580,000 boxes this season, is down by 29 percent from the 812,000 boxes estimated in 1952-53.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports in world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

BURMA'S OILSEED OUTPUT EXPECTED UP IN 1953-54

Burma's 1953-54 production of major oilseeds should be somewhat above the 300,000 short tons produced in the preceding season, reports James H. Boulware, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Rangoon.

The area planted to oilseeds in 1953-54 was reported at 2,424,000 acres against 2,310,000 acres in 1952-53. Production of major oilseeds in the past season consisted of 199,000 tons of peanuts, 61,000 tons of sesame, and an estimated 40,000 tons of cottonseed. Some increase in the 1953-54 acreage was indicated for all of the above crops, with the largest increase in peanuts. Plantings in the current season were reported as 802,000 acres in peanuts, 1,321,000 acres in sesame, and 301,000 acres in cotton.

No definite information on stocks of oil or oilseed is available. However, indications are that the heavy imports made in 1952 resulted in overstocking the market. Apparently stocks in late 1952 were heavy and as a result imports, particularly of peanut oil, during the 1953 fiscal year (October-September) were at an unusually low level. Imports of vegetable oils in fiscal year 1953 (comparable 1952 imports in parentheses) were as follows: peanut oil--336 tons (9,520); coconut oil--11,536 (21,168); linseed oil--224 (448); and other, including margarine--896 tons (448).

Consumption of edible oils in 1953 was estimated at nearly 95,000 tons, including a production in 1952-53 of about 63,840 tons, imports of 12,990 tons, and a reduction in stock levels of about 17,920 tons. The retail prices of vegetable oils during 1953 were much lower than in 1951-52.

MALAYAN COPRA, COCONUT OIL
EXPORTS UP IN THIRD QUARTER 1953

Exports of copra and coconut oil from Malaya in the third quarter of 1953 totaled 15,207 and 16,050 long tons, respectively, against 15,060 and 14,207 tons in the corresponding period of 1952, reports Jack R. Johnstone, Agricultural Economic Officer, Singapore. The Netherlands was the largest outlet for copra, followed by India and Germany. Exports of coconut oil to India and Burma accounted for more than one-half of the total movement.

Copra imports during the period under review were 17,636 tons, a substantial increase from the 13,039 tons imported in the second quarter but well under the 22,204 tons imported during third quarter 1952. Indonesia has been the only important foreign source of copra for Malaya. On a copra equivalent basis, the combined net export of copra and coconut oil in the first 9 months of 1953 were 59,440 tons or 30 percent larger than during January-September 1952.

TABLE 1 - MALAYA: Copra exports and imports, average 1935-39, annual 1951-52, and January-September 1952-53

(Long tons)

Country	Average	1951	1952	January-September	
	1935-39			1952 1/	1953 1/
Exports					
Austria	-	9,840:	550:	550:	-
Czechoslovakia.....	652:	1,405:	-	-	-
Denmark.....	2,050:	13,630:	2,200:	-	6,570
France.....	3,578:	2,726:	8,080:	4,980:	300
Italy.....	11,322:	9,901:	2,150:	1,500:	1,875
Netherlands.....	28,956:	8,435:	6,650:	2,750:	6,575
Norway.....	4,703:	400:	1,300:	850:	1,550
Poland.....	3,358:	2,100:	1,600:	1,600:	1,750
Sweden.....	1,850:	7,716:	8,000:	5,500:	4,450
United Kingdom.....	57,750:	20,310:	16,167:	12,637:	6,790
Western Germany.....	46,334:	8,240:	4,650:	2,100:	7,711
Other Europe.....	2,825:	353:	5,100:	5,100:	542
Asia.....	3,977:	3,665:	3,646:	2,056:	6,144
Other countries.....	19,286:	1,300:	1,400:	602:	1,250
Total.....	191,691:	90,021:	61,493:	40,225:	45,507
Imports					
British possessions ...	10,617:	13,024:	9,875:	7,610:	3,955
Indonesia.....	105,500:	85,915:	73,642:	52,842:	40,682
Other countries	2,134:	1,959:	797:	1,285:	1,928
Total.....	118,251:	100,898:	84,314:	61,737:	46,565

1/ Preliminary

Compiled from official statistics.

Malayan copra production was seasonally up during third quarter 1953, amounting to 43,598 tons, about 21 percent above second quarter 1953 but 5 percent less than third quarter 1952 output. Coconut oil production in Malaya is dependent upon both domestic and imported copra. During third quarter 1953 production was 27,786 tons, more than 35 percent above the preceding 3 months but nearly 8 percent under the 30,228 tons expressed in the corresponding period of 1952.

TABLE 2 - MALAYA: Coconut oil exports and imports, average 1935-39, annual 1951-52 and January-September 1952-53

(Long tons)

Country	Average 1935-39	1951	1952	January-September	
				1952 <u>1/</u>	1953 <u>1/</u>
Exports					
France	100	730	328	328	-
Italy	20	2,035	5,382	1,885	4,271
Netherlands	822	6,732	9,605	4,705	4,538
Sweden	185	4,116	776	-	-
United Kingdom	8,857	8,277	1,657	299	291
Western Germany	100	6,997	2,361	662	3,468
Other Europe	190	606	135	-	342
U.S.S.R.	-	350	-	-	-
Burma	3,908	13,738	22,317	17,965	6,875
Hong Kong	1,391	2,717	3,155	2,444	817
India	22,500	12,708	11,380	8,356	12,652
Indonesia	3,119	596	371	198	191
Iraq	-	620	705	630	-
Pakistan	-	232	21	-	-
Other Asia	1,772	2,963	2,947	1,765	3,849
Egypt	3,295	3,659	3,551	2,641	418
Other countries	850	1,259	1,521	1,119	647
Total	47,109	68,335	66,212	42,997	38,359
Imports					
British possessions ...	16	30	581	134	245
Indonesia	328	10	10	9	-
Other countries	229	156	503	509	-
Total	573	196	1,099	652	245

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official Statistics.

Malayan consumption of coconut oil during the third quarter of 1953 amounted to 11,013 tons. This is significantly above the 9,905 tons reportedly consumed during the previous quarter.

The local wholesale price of sun-dried copra has moved generally upward since August 1953, when it reached a low of M\$33.00 per picul of 133.3 pounds (U. S. \$185 per long ton). In early October it was reported to be M\$36.10 (\$202), and on November 3, it stood at M\$37.50 (\$210). The upswing continued and on January 4, 1954, copra was quoted at M\$40.00 (\$224), or slightly higher than a year ago. Coconut oil prices, f.o.b. Singapore, rose from M\$59.00 per picul (14.7 U.S. cents per pound) in October to M\$63.50 (15.9 cents) early in January 1954.

Export demand for coconut oil has been good in recent months, with Burma and India being strong factors in the market. Local oil expressers continue to complain that they are unable to obtain sufficient quantities of copra from Indonesia to keep factories in full production. They say that unless some help is afforded them in obtaining these supplies, leading plants may be closed indefinitely.

MALAYA'S PALM OIL, PALM KERNEL OUTPUT CONTINUES UPWARD

The generally steady upswing in palm oil and palm kernel output in Malaya continued in third-quarter 1953, reports J. R. Johnstone, Agricultural Economic Officer, Singapore. Cumulative outputs of palm oil and palm kernels in the first 9 months of 1953 were 40,750 and 10,490 short tons, respectively, against 34,630 and 8,770 tons during the same period of 1952.

Third-quarter 1953 production of palm oil totaled 14,180 tons, or slightly more than the 13,880 tons produced during the preceding quarter and the 13,270 tons obtained during third quarter 1952. Palm kernel production during the period under review amounted to 3,590 tons, a negligible increase from the previous quarter but approximately 12 percent above the outturn in third-quarter 1952.

Exports of palm oil and palm kernels--15,796 and 4,405 tons, respectively, were larger by volume during the quarter than in the preceding quarter or third quarter 1952. In value, however, exports of palm oil during third quarter 1952 were roughly one-fourth higher than in the quarter under review. The bulk of the palm oil exports went to the United Kingdom, India, and Canada. Since local consumption of palm kernels is negligible, exportable surpluses are about equal to production. The Netherlands was by far the most important market for palm kernels, taking 2,734 tons.

MALAYA: Palm oil and palm kernel exports,
average 1935-39, annual 1952, and January-September 1952-53

(Short tons)

Country	Palm oil				Palm kernels			
	Average:	1952	Jan.-Sept.	1952 1/1953 1/	Average:	1952	Jan.-Sept.	1952 1/1953 1/
	1935-39:		1952 1/1953 1/		1935-39:		1952 1/1953 1/	
Canada.....	9,599:	-	-	1,776:	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	-	-	-	-	226:	2,120:	1,867:	1,473
Western Germany.....	-	-	-	3,833:	1,410:	3,417:	2,834:	2,842
India.....	908:	263:	212:	8,394:	-	-	-	-
Netherlands.....	-	-	-	328:	1,304:	5,123:	2,480:	5,223
United Kingdom.....	23,270:	51,138:	36,804:	25,438:	2,115:	1,513:	1,513:	22
Other countries.....	13,583:	288:	214:	791:	3,077:	-	-	1,524
Total.....	47,860:	51,689:	37,230:	40,560:	8,132:	12,173:	8,694:	11,084

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official sources.

The export price of palm oil has risen steadily since October 1953, when it stood at £68 per long ton (\$170 per short ton) c.i.f. United Kingdom and around £71 (\$177.50) c.i.f. Bombay. Palm kernel prices reached a low of £56-10-0 per long ton (\$141.25 per short ton) c.i.f. United Kingdom or continental ports, in October 1953. In November, however, the price jumped to £61-15-0 (\$154.38) and in the first week of January was quoted at £63-15-0 (\$159.38).

Demand for palm oil and palm kernels in the first week of 1954 was strong. With respect to palm oil, the United Kingdom and India were the main factors in the local market with Indian offers being generally more attractive.

The local trade reports that all of the expected January production of palm oil has been sold, together with a substantial percentage of the expected February outturn. It is expected that demand will continue strong for the next month at least. Local palm kernel producers expect no difficulty in selling all they can produce.

SWEDEN'S RAPESEED ACREAGE DOWN SLIGHTLY

The acreage planted to rapeseed in Sweden in the fall of 1953 was 202,130 acres, only slightly less than the preceding year but 27 percent below the record fall seeding of 278,760 acres in 1950, reports the American Embassy, Stockholm. The fall seeding (including turnip rape) made up about 80 percent of the total acreage planted to rapeseed in the past 2 years.

The decline in the area planted to rape in recent years is due mainly to a shift in acreage to bread grains because of a more favorable price relationship. Increasing insect infestation also has caused heavy damage in some areas, particularly in the south.

Production of rapeseed from both the spring and fall crops in 1953 of 84,770 short tons represented a sharp decrease from the 1952 output of 190,480 tons, due mainly to heavy winter losses and reduced acreage. The exportable surplus of Swedish rapeseed for the current marketing year September-August 1953-54 recently was approximated at some 22,000 tons, or about half of actual exports in 1952-53. January-September 1953 rapeseed exports were 39,535 tons against 22,765 tons in the corresponding months of 1952. (See Foreign Crops and Markets of November 16, 1953, page 364.

COTTON MILL ACTIVITY FURTHER REDUCED IN CANADA

Consumption of cotton in Canada amounted to only 25,000 bales in December following a steady downtrend since a short post-summer improvement to 32,000 bales in September, according to Paul C. Nyhus, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ottawa. Consumption during August-December 1953 amounted to only 134,000 bales compared with 187,000 for a similar period a year ago.

Competition from increasing imports of cotton textiles from the United States and United Kingdom is reported to be the principal cause for the decline in mill output. Closure of some mills and reduction of operations in some others to a 3-day-week basis have resulted in considerable unemployment in an otherwise active industrial situation in Canada.

Late in November the government adopted a measure for new procedure in determining the value of imported textiles as a base for calculating import duties. Customs officials are empowered to determine weighted values for the past 6 months in arriving at a valuation for duty purposes. This procedure is intended to offset to some extent the effect of reduced prices for "end runs" of certain patterns and end-of-season sales of foreign-made goods in Canada. The uncertainty of customs valuations under the new procedure is expected to have more influence in discouraging textile imports than any additional duty that might have been assessed.

Cotton merchants in Montreal report only a small volume of new purchases of cotton for import. Some Brazilian cotton (below Middling in grade) is being bought at prices 3-1/4 cents a pound net-weight basis below prices (gross-weight basis) of comparable grades and staples of United States cotton. U.S. Middling was quoted a few days before Christmas at 35 cents a pound gross weight. Very little Mexican cotton was being offered for sale in Canada at the time of this report because of the current short supply available for export.

WORLD 1953 FILBERT PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD 1/

The 1953 preliminary estimate of filbert production in the 4 leading commercial producing countries, Italy, Spain, Turkey and the United States, is 105,840 short tons (revised), unshelled basis, compared with 103,950 tons in 1952 and 143,520 tons in 1951.

The estimate is 4 percent below the 10-year (1941-50) average of 110,200 tons and 16 percent below the 5-year (1946-50) average of 125,700 tons. The present estimates for Turkey and the United States are down from the September report and the estimates for Italy and Spain have been raised.

Filbert stocks remaining in the Mediterranean Basin (excluding Sicily) were believed to total about 17,800 short tons, unshelled basis, by mid-December. Turkey was estimated to hold about 7,200 tons, Italy (Naples-Avellino district) about 6,900 tons, and Spain 3,700 tons. In addition, the reluctance of the Sicilian exporters to sell during the fall indicates that stocks in that area may have been as high as 2,000 tons during the same period. There has been considerable activity in the Spanish market and stocks at the present time may be negligible. A year ago, stocks totaled 37,100 short tons of 1952-crop nuts and 18,700 tons of 1951 crop nuts (in Turkey).

While shipments of Spanish filberts have been heavy during the past 5 months, the 1953-54 season began more slowly in Turkey and Italy. Spanish filberts have been generally priced lower than in the other areas and European importers, other than the United Kingdom, have been very active in the Spanish market.

On the other hand, Turkish and Italian exporters and growers have been reluctant to sell, expecting higher prices for their filberts later in the season because of the Turkish short crop. On the basis of available trade reports, possibly 59,000 short tons, unshelled basis, had been moved from the 3 countries by the middle of December. This estimate is based on exports of about 17,000 tons from Spain, about 24,000 tons from Turkey and roughly 18,000 tons from Italy. On January 1, 1953, it was estimated that about 37,500 short tons, unshelled, had been moved from the 3 exporting areas.

This year's filbert market has been the reverse of the situation that existed in 1952-53. Last season saw the exporter with large supplies of 1951 and 1952-crop nuts search for buyers who were generally unwilling to buy at the prices quoted. This season has seen a great deal of activity on the part of the importers who have cleared the Spanish market of available supplies. The Turkish and Italian market has been more difficult to enter as the trade in those areas have held back supplies.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

**FILEBERTS, unshelled: Estimated production in specified countries
1953 with comparisons**

(Foreign production rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Italy	Spain	Turkey	Mediterranean Basin Total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:						
1941-50	24,200	21,400	57,600	103,200	7,000	110,200
1946-50	31,900	20,000	65,500	117,400	8,300	125,700
Annual:						
1930	17,000	10,500	66,000	93,500	300	93,800
1931	26,000	24,000	37,000	87,000	420	87,420
1932	40,000	35,000	56,000	131,000	490	131,490
1933	5,500	14,000	54,000	73,500	1,070	74,570
1934	26,000	38,000	35,500	99,500	1,210	100,710
1935	18,000	24,000	71,000	113,000	1,240	114,240
1936	37,000	26,000	68,000	131,000	2,100	133,100
1937	26,000	32,000	77,000	135,000	2,570	137,570
1938	17,000	28,000	28,600	73,600	2,440	76,040
1939	22,000	24,200	82,500	128,700	3,890	132,590
1940	19,600	22,000	27,500	69,100	3,210	72,310
1941	10,700	20,900	33,000	64,600	5,750	70,350
1942	19,100	19,800	68,800	107,700	4,270	111,970
1943	15,400	17,600	60,500	93,500	7,030	100,530
1944	21,300	38,000	52,800	112,100	6,520	118,620
1945	15,700	18,000	33,000	66,700	5,320	72,020
1946	47,800	18,200	90,000	156,000	8,450	164,450
1947	9,900	33,000	60,500	103,400	8,800	112,200
1948	26,400	14,500	55,000	95,900	6,380	102,280
1949	32,700	16,500	99,000	148,200	11,010	159,210
1950	42,900	17,600	23,000	83,500	6,680	90,180
1951	33,000	12,600	91,000	136,600	6,920	143,520
1952 <u>1/</u>	14,900	9,800	67,000	91,700	12,250	103,950
1953 <u>1/ 2/</u>	38,000	20,800	42,000	100,800	5,040	105,840

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research, Trade and other information.

This report gives a long term series of production and United States import statistics and should be kept for future reference.

The extent of the activity in each market is reflected in the variation of export prices by individual producing areas. Official export prices for top-quality shelled filberts in Spain during early December were set at \$84.50 per 220 pounds, f.o.b. Spanish ports. During the same period, Giffoni shelled filberts were selling at \$100.00 per 220 pounds, f.o.b. Naples, while Giresun quality filberts were quoted at almost \$102.00, f.o.b., Istanbul, net without commission. Last year at this time, Spanish and Italian quality shelled filberts were about equal at between \$85.80-\$90.00 while Istanbul with its surplus was quoting \$78.00 for top quality filberts.

Under the circumstances described above, particularly the reports that the Spanish stocks are exhausted, the filbert market is strong, with a tendency toward even higher prices. Producers and dealers in Italy and Turkey are reluctant to sell at current high prices and prefer to wait for higher prices in the future. Their actions indicate that they believe existing stocks will not cover demand during the months ahead and as a result prices will continue to rise.--By Francis G. Thomason, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

TO PURCHASE U.S. BEEF FOR U.K.

The Foreign Operations Administration announced on January 15 an allotment of \$17,250,000 for the purchase of frozen beef for the United Kingdom under the provisions of Section 550 of the Mutual Security Act of 1953. The beef to be bought with the recent allotment will be a net addition to British meat supplies during the first half of 1954, when home production is seasonally low. The quantity to be purchased will depend on the prices obtainable. At least 25 percent of the beef will be utility grade and the remainder commercial grade.

Under this section, FOA is authorized to purchase between \$100 and \$250 million worth of surplus United States agricultural commodities. The commodities are sold for local currency and the proceeds of such sales may be used by the United States Government for any of several purposes specified by Section 550. In the case of the beef to be purchased, the proceeds will be used as a contribution to the current United Kingdom defense program, thus in turn contributing to the mutual security program of the free world.

Because United States market prices for beef are higher than those normally paid by the United Kingdom for overseas purchases, the British Government's sterling payment for this transaction will be less than the equivalent of \$17,250,000. Section 550 provides that, as far as practicable, the sale price should be consistent with the maximum world market price.

CANADIAN BEEF TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

The United Kingdom has agreed to buy 3,800 tons of frozen beef from the Canadian Government. Canadian contacts in the United Kingdom report that this was distinctly a bargain sale at prices "related to", but not tied to the price which Britain pays New Zealand for beef under the bulk purchase program.

The above quantity is the tonnage remaining from the purchases by the Canadian Agricultural Price Support Board while Canadian exports to the United States were interrupted by the closing of the border on account of foot-and-mouth disease in 1952 and 1953.

It is reported from Canadian sources that this sale completes the liquidation of the hold-over of beef from the period when normal trade between Canada and the United States was interrupted. It is understood, however, that Canada still has to dispose of 25 million pounds of canned pork in a form resembling spam. This amount is the remainder of the approximately 70 million pounds canned during the foot-and-mouth embargo.

INDONESIA PLANS TO INCREASE RICE PRODUCTION

Current estimates place the Indonesian 1954 rice acreage which will be harvested beginning next May at about 17.3 million acres, or 4 percent above that of last year. If the resulting yields are equal to those of 1953, production will be slightly over 7 million metric tons stated as rice equivalent. While it appears quite likely that some increase in production will occur over that of 1953, this estimate must be considered tentative pending more definite information on acreage and weather conditions between now and harvest.

The 1953 calendar year production amounted to 6,793,750 metric tons (rice equivalent) which was nearly 6 percent over that of 1952. Should the 1954 estimate prove correct, it will be the third consecutive year that Indonesian production has exceeded the 1937 crop which established a prewar record of 6,220,720 metric tons. When the 1937 crop was produced, however, the population was about 65 million as compared to 78 million in 1953.

Imports of rice during the January-September 1953 period were 308,000 metric tons, of which approximately 51,000 came from the United States. It is estimated that the total for the year will be between 350,000 and 400,000 metric tons. In 1951 the total imports were 457,771 tons, with 58,000 from the United States, and in 1952 they were 759,000 tons, with 40,000 from the United States.

During 1952 the exceptionally heavy rice imports, together with a crop of 3.4 million tons, resulted in a large carry-over at the end of the year. In addition, there was still undelivered a considerable tonnage remaining from 1952 purchases. This is one of the principal reasons for imports falling off from the preceding year.

Assuming that the carry-over has undergone some downward readjustment in 1953, it is likely that at least 300,000 tons and possibly more will be required as imports in 1954 to maintain consumption at last year's rate, despite prospects for a larger crop. It should be noted also that if the per-capita consumption were to be restored to the 1937 level, more than double this amount of imports would be required. This, together with the fact that the population is increasing at the rate of 1.2 percent a year, would seem to indicate that continued imports of rice will be necessary for some time.

The Indonesian Government undoubtedly desires to regain the prewar per capita consumption level and even to increase it as soon as possible. The extent to which domestic production of rice can be stepped up is tied with the level of rubber prices, since rice production tends to increase more rapidly in cycles of low rubber prices. The world level of rice prices will also have some bearing on the decisions relating to imports.

As rice from the United States usually moves to Indonesia during the first 3 months of the calendar year, American exports in 1954 to Indonesia will be of little consequence due to the current stock position. However, this condition does not necessarily hold true for exports from the 1954 United States rice crop. As long as Indonesia has to import rice, there is a possibility of a continuation of some export movement from the United States.

JAPANESE RICE PRODUCTION EXCEEDS PREVIOUS ESTIMATE

The 1953 rice crop of Japan is placed at 3,239,000 metric tons of brown rice (22,591 million pounds in terms of rough rice) in the final estimate of the Ministry of Agriculture released December 26. This estimate is up 217,000 tons (595 million pounds rough) from the October estimate, but 1,664,000 tons (4,618 million pounds rough) below 1952.

Weather was reported good from late September through harvest. The increase in the estimate of the crop will probably cause little change in the volume of rice imports for the period November 1, 1953, to October 31, 1954.

U. S. EXPORTS OF TOBACCO IN NOVEMBER 1953

November 1953 exports of United States unmanufactured tobacco were about 52.3 million pounds (declared weight). This is about 19 percent above shipments in November 1952. Most of the increase is due to larger takings of flue-cured, Maryland, and cigar wrapper. Shipments of flue-cured were increased to the United Kingdom, Norway, Switzerland, and Finland. There were substantial declines in exports of Burley, dark fire-cured, dark air-cured, and cigar binder. The declared value of November 1953 leaf exports was \$36.1 million, about 25 percent above the value of shipments in the similar month of 1952.

Exports of cigarettes in November 1953 were about 4.3 percent below the similar month of 1952 while the foreign takings of chewing tobacco, snuff and cigars were well below those of November 1952. Shipments of smoking tobacco were about 29 percent above those of November 1952 indicating a continuation to the increased levels of exports reported for several months. The large increase again, as in recent months, is due to greater takings of bulk smoking tobacco by Spain, Mexico and Bolivia.

Exports of United States unmanufactured tobacco, November 1953, with comparisons

(Export weight)

Kinds	November	November
	1953	1952
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Flue-cured	47,242	36,744
Burley	1,114	2,524
Dark-fired Ky.-Tenn.	1,643	2,189
Dark-fired Va.	413	939
Sun-cured	0	0
Maryland	863	231
Green River	3	38
One sucker	54	36
Cigar wrapper	430	222
Cigar binder	201	403
Cigar filler	6	37
Other	351	430
Total	52,326	43,793
Declared value, million dollars..	36.1	28.8

Exports of United States tobacco products
November 1953, with comparisons

Class of Products	November 1953	November 1952
Cigars & Cheroots (1,000 pieces)	590	737
Cigarettes (1,000 pieces)	1,191,371	1,244,278
Chewing tobacco & snuff (pounds)	129,702	192,366
Smoking tobacco in packages (pounds).....	37,701	36,943
Smoking tobacco in bulk (pounds)	308,689	238,899

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS
REMAIN LOW

Exports of cotton from the United States in November amounted to only 254,000 bales of 500 pounds gross (243,000 running bales) compared with 352,000 bales in November 1952. The total of 894,000 bales (853,000 running bales) exported during August-November 1953 is 12 percent less than the 1,021,000 bales (981,000 running bales) exported during a similar period a year ago.

Foreign import statistics of most foreign countries indicate that total imports of cotton during the 2 to 4 months of the current season for which statistics are available have generally been below the consumption level and stocks are lower than on August 1, 1953. Foreign export statistics for these early months generally show that exports of foreign cotton have been as good or better than a year ago, especially from Brazil, and have nearly offset the reduced movement from the United States. Supplies available for export this season, however, are not as large as those of a year ago and have already become sufficiently depleted to cause prices of most foreign growths to rise in the past 2 months to the level of United States cotton or slightly higher.

The principal factor responsible for the current low volume of United States exports is the uncertainty regarding prices and export policies in 1954-55. Cotton mill consumption in foreign countries is still running at a high level except in Italy and Canada. It is doubtful if purchases of cotton from countries other than the United States, during the remainder of the current season, will equal the level of the first half of the season because of the reduced supplies available and higher prices.

Exports from the United States during the entire 1953-54 season may fall between 3.0 and 3.5 million bales, but improvement during the latter part of the season will depend largely on the removal of uncertainties regarding prices in 1954-55.--By Charles H. Barber.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages
1935-39 and 1945-49; annual 1951 and 1952;
August-November 1952 and 1953

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-November	
	Averages		1951	1952	1952	1953
	1935-39	1945-49				
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria	0	1/ 36	32	47	8	12
Belgium-Luxembourg	169	131	317	73	34	12
Czechoslovakia	65	57	0	0	0	0
Denmark	33	14	34	34	11	6
Finland	35	21	33	4	3	0
France	662	575	309	507	91	110
Germany	511	340	447	241	86	67
Italy	442	489	560	272	53	65
Netherlands	107	131	197	79	26	25
Norway	17	7	15	11	5	3
Poland and Danzig	180	69	0	0	0	0
Portugal	36	2/	21	1	1	0
Spain	108	69	203	77	51	58
Sweden	115	12	100	36	14	7
Switzerland	11	26	99	28	17	11
United Kingdom	1,346	488	662	359	125	106
Yugoslavia	17	47	122	86	27	21
Other Europe	31	3/ 33	6	6	0	3
Total Europe	3,885	2,545	3,157	1,861	552	506
Canada	301	275	296	284	92	66
Chile	9	20	35	1	2/	3
Colombia	20	24	53	35	24	0
Cuba	11	16	20	12	7	4
India	52	86	778	45	24	8
China	117	401	0	0	0	0
French Indochina	22	6	24	18	2	5
Indonesia	2/	5	14	17	6	5
Japan	1,142	585	1,095	691	249	225
Korea, Republic of	4/ 5/	48	55	41	21	29
Taiwan (Formosa)	4/	1	53	107	26	19
Australia	9	7	50	11	4	10
Other countries	21	46	6/ 81	7/ 58	14	14
Total	5,589	4,065	5,711	3,181	1,021	894

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Four-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Greece 21.
4/ If any, included in "Other countries." 5/ Three-year average.
6/ Mostly minor countries in Asia (35) and Africa (25). 7/ Israel 14,
Republic of Philippines 16.

FATS AND OILS: WORLD PRODUCTION 1/ 2/

World production of fats, oils, and oil-bearing materials in calendar year 1953, on the basis of preliminary information, is estimated at 26,680,000 short tons, oil equivalent. This is the second largest tonnage on record, being slightly less than the estimated 26,810,000 tons produced in 1951. Representing a 2 percent gain from 1952, and an increase of 13 percent from prewar, the 1953 outturn reflects also an expansion of 21 percent from the 1945-49 postwar average.

Output of fats and oils under each of the 5 broad groups in 1953 was essentially the same as in 1952 with the exception of edible vegetable oils and marine oils. Except in the case of marine oils, production in 1953 was higher than in both the prewar and postwar periods.

The production of an estimated 8,665,000 tons of edible vegetable oils in 1953 represents a rather substantial increase from the level of a year earlier. And in relation to the 1935-39 and 1945-49 periods this volume, second-largest in the last 4 years, indicates increases of 23 percent and 19 percent, respectively.

The increase in edible vegetable oils came about chiefly because of a 50-percent gain in olive oil from the "off-year" outturn in 1952. Olive oil output expanded in all of the major producing countries except Turkey, but the relative increases from 1952 levels were greatest for Portugal and Greece. In both Spain and Italy the expected outturn was considerably reduced primarily because of drought and extensive dacus-fly infestation.

Peanut oil output last year, higher by 10 percent than in 1952, reflects the record production of peanuts in 1953. A major gain was registered for India. An increase in the peanut crop in China-Manchuria was indicated and output in Africa exceeded by a small margin the high production of 1952.

The increase in cottonseed oil was due primarily to the expanded production of cottonseed in the United States and India, not fully offset by diminished output in South America.

The oil equivalent of the soybean crop was down slightly from 1952. While the 1953 soybean harvest in the United States was substantially lower than the year before, indications are that the increase in the Chinese-Manchurian crop offset this decline in large measure.

1/ The analysis of world exports of fats, oils, and oilseeds for the preceding calendar year, which in recent years has been scheduled for release in March together with the estimate of world production, is now scheduled for release in June. By that time data on trade for 1953 will be more nearly complete.

2/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FATS, OILS, AND OILSEEDS: Estimated world production,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1950-1953

(1,000 short tons)

Commodity	Total in fat or oil equivalent					
	Average		1950	1951	1952	1953
	1935-39	1945-49	1/	1/	1/	2/
Edible vegetable oils: 3/						
Cottonseed.....	1,720:	1,345:	1,500:	1,900:	1,900:	1,920
Peanut.....	1,670:	1,875:	1,830:	1,830:	1,770:	1,945
Soybean.....	1,355:	1,605:	1,960:	1,860:	1,970:	1,940
Sunflower.....	620:	830:	900:	1,010:	935:	950
Olive.....	975:	920:	645:	1,620:	765:	1,160
Sesame.....	720:	705:	650:	740:	730:	750
Total.....	7,060:	7,280:	7,485:	8,960:	8,070:	8,665
Palm oils: 4/						
Coconut.....	2,130:	1,670:	1,990:	2,315:	2,140:	1,990
Palm kernel.....	410:	355:	480:	440:	430:	490
Palm.....	1,060:	1,000:	1,215:	1,200:	1,220:	1,275
Babassu kernel.....	30:	45:	50:	55:	40:	40
Total.....	3,630:	3,070:	3,735:	4,010:	3,830:	3,795
Industrial oils: 3/						
Linseed.....	1,145:	1,100:	1,150:	1,055:	1,120:	1,095
Castor bean.....	200:	210:	220:	220:	215:	235
Rapeseed.....	1,330:	1,565:	1,680:	1,650:	1,800:	1,700
Oiticica.....	10:	12:	14:	12:	8:	10
Tung.....	150:	118:	125:	128:	126:	145
Perilla seed.....	65:	5:	5:	5:	5:	5
Total.....	2,900:	3,010:	3,194:	3,070:	3,274:	3,190
Animal fats:						
Butter (fat content).....	3,980: 5/	3,030:	3,450:	3,390:	3,370:	3,470
Lard.....	3,500:	3,070:	3,730:	4,030:	4,260:	4,130
Tallow and greases.....	1,550:	2,000:	2,340:	2,340:	2,410:	2,540
Total.....	9,030:	8,100:	9,520:	9,760:	10,040:	10,140
Marine oils:						
Whale.....	545:	280:	425:	435:	460:	420
Sperm whale.....	30:	40:	55:	120:	80:	50
Fish (including liver).....	480:	275:	380:	455:	435:	420
Total.....	1,055:	595:	860:	1,010:	975:	890
Estimated world total.....	23,675:	22,055:	24,794:	26,810:	26,189:	26,680

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ In the case of vegetable oilseeds, oil production has been estimated by assuming for each of the various crops that a certain proportion was crushed for oil. The years shown refer to the years in which the seed was produced and not necessarily when the oil was extracted. 4/ Estimated on the basis of exports and the limited information available on production and consumption in the various producing areas. 5/ 1946-49 average.

Sunflower seed production last year was slightly greater than a year earlier despite a marked decline in Argentina and other countries in South America. The outturn of sunflower seed in Turkey and indicated production in the Balkan countries were materially larger than the year before.

Sesame seed production last year registered a small gain from a year earlier principally because of the larger sesame crop in India. At the same time, however, the crop in Mexico was down sharply,

Output of the palm oils in 1953 is estimated preliminarily at 3,795,000 tons, only slightly less than in 1952. While this tonnage is the smallest since 1950, it is 5 percent greater than the prewar average and nearly one-fourth larger than average production in the 1945-49 period.

A sharp reduction from 1952 in the output of copra, chiefly in the Philippines and Indonesia, accounts for the decline in production of coconut oil last year. This decline was partially offset, however, by increased production of palm oil and palm kernels in Africa, Indonesia, and Malaya.

The small outturn of babassu oil last year reflects a small babassu kernel harvest in Brazil for the second successive year.

Industrial oils production in 1953, estimated at 3,190,000 tons, while not quite up to the level of a year earlier, was greater than in 1951. This estimate reflects an increase of 10 percent from the prewar average and 6 percent from postwar.

Linseed oil production last year was slightly below 1952. While production of flaxseed in the United States was sharply higher and output in India appreciably greater than in 1952, the outturn in Argentina, Canada, Uruguay, Western Europe and Africa was materially less.

The oil equivalent of last year's production of castor beans available for crushing--about 10 percent higher than in 1952--reflects in about equal measure the expanded outturn of beans in Brazil, the United States, and the Union of South Africa. At the same time there was a small increase in India's output.

Production of rapeseed was smaller in 1953 than a year earlier. While the rapeseed harvests in both India and Pakistan were reduced materially, of greater significance were the cutbacks in Western Europe--primarily, in France and Sweden.

The expansion in tung oil production reflects principally the record 1953 tung crops in both the United States and Argentina. And while the oilcica harvest in Brazil was moderately larger than the poor harvest in 1952 that resulted from unfavorable weather conditions, the outturn of perilla seed in the Far East--India, Japan, Korea and Manchuria--is believed to have changed little in 1953 from that of recent years.

The outturn in 1953 of animal fats, which traditionally make up close to 40 percent of the world's production of fats and oils, was up one percent from the year before. With production estimated at 10,140,000 tons, in addition to being at the highest level in recent years, output in 1953 was 12 percent above prewar and 25 percent greater than in 1945-49.

Production of butter (fat content) in 1953 increased 3 percent from the previous year. Output was generally larger in Western Europe; moreover, there was a marked increase in the United States, and production was greater in both Australia and New Zealand. Although production of butter (fat content) is still materially less than prewar, it is substantially above the 1945-49 level.

Lard production in 1953 was down 3 percent from the previous year due largely to the reduced hog slaughter in the United States.

The rise in production of tallow and greases last year stemmed chiefly from the increased output of tallow in the United States, although production in both Western Europe and Canada probably increased.

Output of marine oils in 1953, estimated at 890,000 tons, was roughly 10 percent smaller than in 1952. The estimated production, the smallest since 1950, was 16 percent below the prewar level although half again as large as the 1945-49 volume.

Whale oil production in 1953 was down from 1952 mainly because of the reduced whale catch during the Antarctic pelagic (open sea) season. The reduced outturn of sperm oil reflects the low prices for oil in relation to production costs that tended to discourage sperm whaling.

Fish oil production in 1953 was down primarily because indicated production in Norway, the world's major producing country, was reduced. However, in the United States the output was greater than in 1952.

- - - - -

NOTE: The production of fats and oils in a given calendar year, as estimated here, is to a large degree that which is available for consumption and trade in the following year. Thus, in addition to the animal fats and marine oils actually produced, the total figure for any given year includes--less certain allowances for seed, feed, and food uses, as well as losses--the oil equivalent of the oilseeds and the tree-crop oil materials grown and harvested in the Northern hemisphere, and the oil equivalent of oilseed and tree crops grown in the Southern hemisphere whose harvests normally begin before the close of the calendar year.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

PRICES TO BE PAID FOR 1954 CROP COTTON
ANNOUNCED BY EGYPTIAN COTTON COMMISSION

On January 8 the Egyptian Minister of Agriculture announced base prices to be paid for 1954 cotton by the Egyptian Cotton Commission at Alexandria.

The new prices (at Alexandria) are as follows:

	<u>Tallaris per cantar</u>	<u>Equivalent U.S. cents per pound</u>
Karnak	58	33.46
Menoufi	55	31.73
Giza 30	53	30.58
Ashmouni	50	28.75

The new base prices are the same as 1953 for Karnak and Ashmouni. The differentials between Karnak, Menoufi, and Giza are also unchanged.

For the 1953 crop the Government buying price was increased one tallari per cantar (approximately 0.57 cent per pound) for from December 1 to January 31, and two tallaris (approximately 1.14 cents per pound) from February 1 to the end of the season to allow for storage and insurance expenses, thus encouraging growers to market their cotton in an orderly manner. While not announced, it is assumed that these or similar late season increases will prevail in 1954.

The Minister expressed the opinion that there would be a profit from the Commission's operations this season, in contrast to the loss last season estimated at 9,500,000 Egyptian pounds (\$27,170,000). Any such profits will be distributed on the basis of three-fourths to the growers involved and one-fourth to the Cotton Price Stabilization fund.

The Minister confirmed earlier reports of ginners of a lower outturn of lint in relation to seed of the 1954 crop as well as reduced quality of Ashmouni cotton due to the reported use of poor seed secured from non-Governmental sources.

In 1954, the Minister indicated the following measures would be taken:

- (1) A reduction of 2 Egyptian pounds per cantar (\$116.000 per short ton) for Government-sold cotton seed.
- (2) A prohibition against planting of Zagora (Ashmouni-type) cotton in the delta to prevent the spread of unauthorized seed there.
- (3) An increase in the area grown to Ashmouni in Upper Egypt to 37-40 percent of the cultivated area from its present limit of 33-1/3 percent.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Wholesale prices at specified markets
January, 1954, with comparisons
(U. S. cents per pound)

Country, market and description	Butter				Cheese			
	Quotations				Quotations			
	Date	Price	Month	Year	Date	Price	Month	Year
			earlier	earlier			earlier	earlier
United Kingdom (London)								
National butter <u>1/</u>	:Jan. 8	: 40.7:	40.7:	36.4:	-	-	-	-
Ration varieties <u>1/</u>	: -	: -	-	-	:Jan. 3	: 24.9:	24.9:	25.1
Australia (Sydney)								
Choicest butter	:Jan. 1	: 41.8:	41.8:	41.8:	-	-	-	-
Choicest cheddar	: -	: -	-	-	:Jan. 1	: 25.7:	25.7:	25.7
Irish Republic (Dublin)								
Creamery butter	:Jan. 5	: 54.7:	54.7:	39.1:	-	-	-	-
- - - -	: -	: -	-	-	:Jan. 5	: 30.8:	30.8:	28.8
Denmark (Copenhagen)								
	:Dec. 31	: <u>2/</u> 44.7:	<u>2/</u> 44.7:	44.1:	-	-	-	-
France (Paris)								
Charentes Creamery butter	:Dec. 31	: 98.5:	93.9:	97.8:	-	-	-	-
Germany (Kempten)								
Markenbutter	:Dec. 23	: 60.5:	59.9:	70.3:	-	-	-	-
United States								
92-score creamery (N.Y.)	:Dec. 24	: 66.6:	67.1:	67.6:	-	-	-	-
Cheddar (Wisconsin)	: -	: -	-	-	:Dec. 24	: 35.5:	36.0:	37.2
Netherlands (Leeuwarden)								
Creamery Butter <u>3/</u>	:Jan. 2	: 46.1:	46.1:	57.7:	-	-	-	-
Full cream Gouda	: -	: -	-	-	:Dec. 24	: 23.2:	23.2:	27.3
Edam 40 percent	: -	: -	-	-	:Dec. 24	: 20.5:	20.8:	24.2
Belgium (Hasselt)								
	:Dec. 31	: 86.5:	82.6:	87.7:	-	-	-	-
Canada (Montreal)								
1st grade creamery <u>4/</u>	:Dec. 19	: 63.1:	62.6:	63.4:	-	-	-	-
Ontario white <u>5/</u>	: -	: -	-	-	:Dec. 19	: 35.0:	33.6:	30.4

1/ Ministry of Food first-hand selling price. 2/ Accounting price based on average returns from exports. 3/ Ex-factory. 4/ Jobbing quotation. 5/ F.O.B. factory.

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, The Commonwealth Economic Committee.

TURKISH-JAPANESE COTTON BARTER

The Turkish Government has recently established a barter arrangement with Japan whereby Turkish cotton will be exchanged for Japanese piece goods and U.S.-made equipment.

Though Japan and Turkey have made two previous barter agreements, this is the first one involving cotton. It provides for the movement of 3,000 metric tons (14,000 bales of 500 pounds each) of cotton from the Adana region. There is only one Japanese firm, Japan Cotton and General Trading Company, Ltd., authorized to issue invoices for shipments to Turkey.

Turkey doesn't normally export significant quantities of cotton to Japan, but during August-November 1953 exports had already reached 32,000 bales. The cotton involved in the barter agreement is apparently not included in this figure.

NORWEGIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY CONCLUDES SUCCESSFUL YEAR

According to the annual report of the Norwegian Textile Producers Association the gross value of Norwegian textile production for 1953 was about 725 million kroner (\$101,500,000), a rise of 5 percent compared with 1952 totals. The volume also rose by approximately 5 percent or 75 percent above the 1938 output.

